

and customs of its people was derived. Our earlier records of the discovery of this singular Eastern nation are found in the sixteenth century, when we learn that Francis Xavier and his followers gained a footing in Japan, and it appears that in all past in-

nathons at the entrance to three off the native city. Between our anchorage and Papeenbarg are five batteries on various points meeting in all about equally strong, and at the head of the Harbour is another mounting eight guns. Hence the fire that would be brought on any particular point would be fierce enough while it lasted, but as the Japanese batteries are simply guns mounted without any protection to the gunners there would be but little difficulty in most cases in driving them from their position. At the same end of the harbour on a small comparatively level situation is the native city extending well round the top of the little bay at the base of a lofty hill. And next to it further seaward is situated the small Band and houses of the European residents. Immediately in front of the native city is the celebrated island of Des-sima, a low fan shaped piece of ground protected by a sea wall, and offing a very direct road to the city, being the line behind which is a single street separating the business-houses from the places of residence in front. Opposite the settlement and on the left or Northern side of the Harbour is the factory of Aomura where the Japanese employ European workmen, and where they execute the necessary repairs for their steam fleet, and close to it is the Russian settlement or consulate. Behind these things there is a small bay, but little use of it, save as a sanitarium for the sick landed from their vessels of war. On either side almost from the water's edge the hills rise in steep slopes covered with luxuriant vegetation and here and there forming picturesque little valleys which winding inland give one peeps of the never ending ranges of hills and valleys, bigges and smaller of the most charming beauty, while far in the distance at the extreme head of the harbour rises the Comprea Hill, and on the left of the hill behind the town a shallow river meanders through a rich fertile plain bounded by a picturesque range of low hills.

The area of the Harbour which is in fact simply a large narrow inlet opening into the sea with small bays in a range of low hills is about 132 square miles; its circumference is about 67 miles so some estimate may be formed from this how winding the shores of this land locked harbour are. The whole neighbourhood of Nagasaki is extremely hilly, two chains of undulating hills extending down on either side of the bay between numerous spurs, and forming a complicated series of small valleys richly fertile and well cultivated. The largest of these is at the north end of the harbour and forms a flat alluvial plain rarely more than a mile or a nule and half in width extending far back through a series of narrower gorges to the bay of Omaia. High peaks are numerous but few however have been accurately measured. The highest is however at the Comperia hill, about 12 miles north of the town and the "Un-quis's peak" about 4 miles to the end of it overlooking the beautiful bay of Sima-barra.

Of the geological formation but little can be gathered beyond a general summary as in no place are there any cuttings or quarries where research might be made before the survey. The briefest research however shows that part of China in the same latitude consisting of a series of chains of hills of the earlier geological formation, doubtless thrown up through some great volcanic agency, barren or covered with scanty herbage for a third the distance from the top and with granite, slate, and in some cases grass cropping through here and there. The valleys are simply the result of the erosion of the debris from the hills and the decayed vegetable matter from the luxuriant vegetation. Mr Fortune says "in the land of Kiusin, in the south and also in Sikok the upper sides of the hill are generally barren with rocks of clay, slate and granite protruding. On the corner sides of the hills and in the valleys where cultivation is carried on the soil is composed of sand and mixed with alluvial matter." On the south side of Nipon Mr Alcock informs us "the hills are formed of 'sandstone and slate' and the valleys and plains seem little else. The geology of Japan is hence even now a great extent a matter of conjecture until the country is freely open to extended research this interesting volcanic region must soon be the theatre of the most complete country full of such strange scenes as of whose manners and customs so little of trustworthy character was known 20 years ago is sure to be a popular subject with modern bookmakers, and since the treaty 1858 a number of books and pamphlets valuable, because all embodying some new idea of some strange land, have been published. They are eagerly read and given a more to depend upon description of the people than the older and more brightly coloured pictures of Koempfer and Thunburg. Too compeiduous and as far as we have gone the most generally exhaustive book of that Sir Rutherford Alcock, since followed by others by Fortune and the Bishop of Victoria which may be looked on as good modern authorities on the subject.

(To be continued.)

(From the "Evening Mail.")

PERHAPS no better instance has of been afforded of "how not to do it" the result of War office and Horse Guards ingenuity as respects the unfortunate 14th Regiment. Had certain officials been peremptorily instructed to do their best for the destruction of a certain number of their fellow creatures in such a way that no legal offence could be imputed to them they could hardly have acted with more success than those at home, who have in the direction of military affairs in that part of China.

The 11th Regiment was first ordered to Japan; this however would have been a simple change and would have resulted in any saving to the venue. So the brilliant idea suggests itself of sending the 11th to India and the 9th to Japan. Although the 9th replaced the 20th at cost price, the 11th being decimated by disease would be a cheap regiment for India; besides a great many more would probably die off immediately after landing. Here however, by so mistake, common sense made its appearance and they were ordered to Cape. Official delay has however

entered their departure ; the blame of
 this rests with the home authorities who are
 precise in their instructions to "save
 money"—Not "save life," "save credit"
 or "save needless suffering" but "save
 the dollars." The person responsible for
 such orders outdoes the down-caster who
 when informed his mother was dead ex-
 claimed "Jerusalem—I'd rather have lost
 a dollar," for in actual fact the dollars are
 preferred to the lives of British soldiers.
 The attempts to effect an economical
 arrangement for the transport of the re-
 giments hence, &c. have resulted in the
Far East and White Aider being chartered
 for a sum of £27,000 one-half of
 which is chargeable to the colony. It is
 now reported that small pox has broken
 out on board the former vessel, and that
 her departure may thus be indefinitely
 delayed. Had but common sense been
 displayed in deciding upon the destination
 of the regiment when their removal be-
 came necessary they would in all probabi-
 lity have long ago left Hongkong. It is
 impossible to consider the action which
 has been taken respecting the Hongkong
 garrison, without feeling indignant at the
 blunders of those who have shewn them-
 selves so culpably indifferent to the lives
 of our men. That Colonel North's motion
 will result in a reprimand to some depart-
 ment is possible, but that any individuals
 will undergo the slightest personal incon-
 venience for (to speak mildly) errors of
 judgement so serious that they 'become
 crimes, is the height of improbability.

The good name of the military officials
 at Hongkong is so much involved in this
 question, that it is to be hoped that they
 will afford the fullest aid in its investiga-
 tion. Flying rumours are abroad that in
 the parliamentary correspondence already
 published several despatches having the
 most important bearing on the circum-
 stances connected with the mortality in the
 11th Regiment are missing. Whether
 wilfully suppressed or not is as yet un-
 certain, but the matters looks anything
 but honest at first sight.

The latest "move on the board" namely,
 the sending of a detachment of the Ceylon
 Rifles to garrison the Colony, is perfectly
 in accordance with the whole of the mis-
 erable tactics displayed by the War Office.
 The great point which has been striven
 at, has too evidently been the saving
 of expenditure, with respect to the troops
 stationed here. The miserable failure
 which has been the result of the "penny
 wise and pound foolish" policy pursued
 need not be touched upon, the remem-
 brance of the thinning ranks of last summer
 being too saddening, were there not some
 who to be convinced of error, must have
 things brought home to their pockets
 on their heads or hearts; and these we would
 attempt to convince. The expenditure
 which will be involved in the maintenance
 of the Ceylon Rifles, when quartered here,
 will exceed to such a degree the cost of
 an Indian Regiment that the whole
 of the Indian allowances which the War
 Office stopped, would not cover the excess.

It appears that among the detachments
 ordered here there are 180 married sol-
 diers, each of whom is entitled to a sepa-
 rate room and cooking place; these, of
 course, can only be procured here at a cost equivalent
 to a rental of \$1.80 per day which for the
 180, will come to \$324 a day \$20,160 per
 quarter or over \$80,000 per annum, and
 again, these troops will have to be housed
 in stone or brick buildings, whereas the
 Indian Regiment could be housed in mud
 sheds, as other Indian Regiments are
 quartered. We need not pursue the subject
 farther for the facts are so glaring that
 they need little comment; there is how-
 ever one other point, which is, that pro-
 viding that the authorities have a sur-
 faint idea of reducing mortality as much
 as possible, (which is a very charitable
 supposition,) it may be interesting to know
 that the average mortality of the detach-
 ment of the Ceylon Rifles stationed here
 some 12 years ago, exceeded that of the
 9th Regiment here last summer. *V. van
 sap.*

(From the "Evening Mail.")

AMONGST the questions which might
 occupy the attention of the commission
 appointed in the middle of last month
 to enquire into the Sanitary state of the
 Colony, there is one which despite its im-
 portance, the gentlemen composing the Com-
 mission may hardly deem to fall far
 within the scope of their labours. We
 allude to the malarious influence suppo-
 sed to be exerted on the health of reside-
 nts by the act of disturbing the soil of Hong-
 kong and Kowloon. The necessity

some investigation being made into this subject is sufficiently obvious, but the qualifications necessary for conducting such an enquiry in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, could hardly be expected from those whose province is more peculiarly the diseases to which mankind are liable under certain given conditions of temperature, mode of life, &c. We are well aware that the scientific attainments of one at least of these gentlemen are sufficiently high to render any remarks he may offer on such a subject of considerable value, but with so extensive a field of enquiry as that before the commission it is quite possible that they may decline to enter into the merits of the chemico-geological problem which now awaits solution at the hands of the scientific residents of Hongkong.

Vague statements have been made by the press both in China and England as to the unhealthiness of a soil of which the chief constituent is disintegrated granite, but no reasons have been advanced in proof of the theory. That sickness has extensively prevailed in the neighbourhood of all sites in and about Hongkong where the earth has been newly disturbed is a patent fact; but beyond stating the result, no one has as yet apparently made any progress in determining the causes which lead to so alarming an increase of mortality. By some it is held that by the exposure of a fresh surface to atmospheric influence a noxious gas or malaria is generated, which when diffused through the air predisposes residents to diseases of a febrile type; while others again deny the existence of any pernicious element in the soil itself and refer the evil effects consequent on a disturbance of the soil to the simple fact that a greater egress is thereby afforded to deadly malaria, which is constantly being evolved from the surface of all soils in countries and islands existing under the same geographical conditions as Hongkong, and Kowloon.

Whichever may be the true solution of the question, the practical value of an enquiry into the causes which produce such lamentable results must be of exceeding interest in every point of view; not only would it be valuable to the Colonists of Hongkong, but to residents in all parts of the world who are liable to the scourge of similar diseases. For our own part we are under the impression that if the first named theory be correct, some means might be discovered whereby the evolution of Chlorine or other disinfectant agent might be produced, so as to sterilize the malignant exhalations naturally given forth by the disturbed earth. Certain substances might be strewn over the soil in the same manner as a field is dressed with lime or ashes. The expense of such a procedure would be amply repaid by the increased safety to health thereby secured. Two methods are open to attain this very desirable end. The cheaper and perhaps most satisfactory plan would be to offer a large reward to whoever should discover the means of obviating the present results of building operations while a second course is open in the way of appointing a scientific commission of practical Geologists and Chemists to enquire into and report upon the subject.

It is to be hoped that the Colonial Government will at once take some measures for dealing with the question. The importance is such that a universal feeling of satisfaction would be felt on hearing that the matter was under consideration.

(From the "Evening Mail.")

His Excellency the Governor from accounts is interesting himself among other important matters connected with the public works in the Colony, more particularly with the construction of new roads both East and West of Victoria. A partial survey has we hear been made from the head of the Wong-nei-chong valley in a southerly direction, with a view of finding the practicability of forming a road to Deep Water bay on the S.W. side of Island. The result has not transpired, but we believe that the road can be constructed without any very great engineering obstacles having to be overcome, a gradient of one foot in twenty; this is any long distance would be too heavy a drag for carriages, though for saddle horses it is not by any means severe. The question to solve is of course that of expense, for there is nothing in the shape of a hill or cliff which cannot be removed by extensive blasting,—such as the entire removal of the Shakespeare cliff, near Deep Water bay some years ago by one gigantic blast, the cliff being some 600 feet in height. It is hoped that if a convenient road can

(From the "Evening Mail.")

In the Government Gazette of Saturday appears the report of a sanitary commission which has reported on the causes &c. of the sickness which prevailed among the Chinese prisoners in the Gaol last summer, and in the parts of the town occupied solely by the lowest order of Chinese. In this report strong emphasis is laid on the necessity of thoroughly reforming the whole Chinese portion of the city, both as regards drains, roads and buildings.—The evidence of the Inspector of Nuisances and the report itself goes to prove that a large area of ground in the Western part of the town is covered with squalid buildings and matsheds, where scores of filthy wretches are crowded together under the same roof, pigs, goats, and fowls holding supreme sway over the reeking alleys and passages, the drainage consisting of the gutters which the liquid filth forms for itself, in finding its way down the hill. This is no overdrawn picture, for to gain full appreciation of the scene depicted, is simply necessary to walk along the road leading over the lower tank in Taipingshan, taking the turning known as Tau Lane, and a few steps will lead to the loathsome and fever haunted spot, past which flows a zig zag stream of hideous and putrid black mud, running down the hillsides, some of the crazy wooden sheds actually overhanging this Lethæan stream! There is not the slightest pretence of any drainage and garbage and filth of every description are invariably thrown anywhere and everywhere. Infinitely more than half the people in Hongkong do not actually know that such places exist. Those who have residences in the Caine and Robinson roads, perhaps congratulate themselves in having secured the healthiest part of the town for the site of their villas and bungalows, but at every now and then surprised at insidious little attacks of fever &c., which they can not account for, but which can fairly be laid to the charge of the pestiferous atmosphere from Taipingshan and Western Victoria generally, which more especially when there is no wind, or when the wind is from the northward causes the whole of the pestilential vapours to set up the hills.

We hear a great deal about the mica from the soil, exhalations from disintegrated granite, and of other abstruse problems requiring solution with respect to the geology of the island; but would it not be better to be nearer home, and attempt the analysis of the malaria arising from decaying vegetable and animal matter, and the evils which arise from bad drainage, or rather no drainage at all? It appears that people are too hard upon the Inspector of Nuisances; for if his evidence in relation to which there is no reason to doubt, the wretched wretches who populate the Alsatia of Hongkong, are so leniently dealt with by the Police Court, when brought up by the Inspector, that the sanitary state of the houses and lanes, is worse than it was some time ago. This very cheering after the colored report which appears yearly in the Gazette, and which continually asserts the improved and improving sanitary condition of the Island; we through all the official windings and doublings of "reports" "committees" and "commissions" last, "catch our hare," as Mrs Glass says, and find that nearly one half of the town is instead of advancing in the scale of salubrity

It is nearly impossible to overrate the deleterious effect which the emanations which exhaled from the filth and impurities in the Chinese portion of the town, have upon the health of residents in the eastern half of the city. What is it that makes us languid and feverish when we get up in the morning more especially when there has been no wind in the night? It isn't so much malaria from the soil, but the wafting of the miasma from Tai-pingshae scum and pollution. On the other hand we know the invigorating effect of an easterly wind, which is more especially to be attributed to its not having to pass over Western Victoria. We believe that the Governor is devoting his serious attention to the thorough regeneration of the St. Giles-Hongkong, and although some "*rested interests*" may be disturbed, and people may come forward to protest whom few dream have a pecuniary stake in the wretched tumble down tenements, which ought to be razed to the ground, the law need not be stretched to meet the difficulty, for there are or ought to be laws regulating the building, and drainage of all houses in the Colony, and we have heard it hinted that there is such an official as an "Inspector of Buildings."—A position which as the case stands at present, must surely be one of the sinecures of the local government.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN EASTERN ASIA.
(*Fall Mail Gazette.*).

In the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* there is an article containing some very curious and important disclosures regarding the policy of Russia in China and Japan, which ought to be carefully studied by those who take an interest in the progress of our relations with those countries. There has been a great deal of speculation in Paris as to the authorship of this article, which is inserted in the issue when a writer in the *Revue* wishes to be anonymous, and is signed by M. V. de Mars, the *Secrétaire de la Rédaction*. It is variously attributed to General Mouravieff Amoursky, who is believed to be now in Paris, being in disgrace with the Russian Government; to Prince Joinsvile known as the anonymous author of some remarkable articles on naval warfare in the *Revue*; and to the instruction of the French Foreign Office. Whatever may be the source of the article, the information it contains has all the appearance of being authentic, and throws quite a new light on much that has been hitherto very imperfectly understood of the recent history of European enterprise in the far East.

It is beyond question, explain it how we may, that the European Power which has the greatest influence in China and Japan at this moment is Russia, although both England and France have expended a far greater amount of blood and treasure to maintain their prestige in these countries than their northern rival. The manner in which Russia is seeking to work upon the result, which is very clearly and circumstantially described in the article above referred to, furnishes a startling and most instructive lesson for our diplomatists of the West. Admiral Putiatine was, it appears, the pioneer employed by the Government of St. Petersburg to prepare the way for the Russian flag in the waters of the Pacific. He died in 1853, and shortly after the beginning of the Crimean war, he appeared with a Russian squadron off the coast of Japan, with the object of concluding a treaty of friendship with the Japanese. Unfortunately a storm separated him from the other vessels of his fleet, and he was obliged to land at Simoda, where he was detained for some time by the impossibility of returning to his fleet, and was shortly afterwards blockaded and detained by the Allies. He resisted, however, to turn his forced banishment to good purpose. Accompanied by his staff and a crew of 400 men he encamped in the vicinity of Simoda, and used every means which his natural talent for diplomacy and a careful study of the character of the Japanese could suggest to impress them with a vivid sense of the greatness of Russia and the necessity of cultivating her alliance. Soon a notion spread in Japan, that Russia was the dominant Power in Europe, that England was an insignificant island, and that the Emperor of the French was the nephew of a man who had been conquered by the Czar and confined in a distant island by his order. Having thus succeeded in performing his mission, Admiral Putiatine returned to St. Petersburg, whence he was soon after sent to China on another mission, of far greater importance than the first. During his absence Russia had quietly seized the whole of the territory constituting the basin of the Lower Amoor, under the pretext of provisioning her fleet, which was blockaded by the Allies at the mouth of the river. Two deputations were sent by the Chinese Government to protest against this aggression, and war seemed to be imminent. Russia, however, did not want war, though she prepared herself for it by forming a strong fleet for the defence of her new possessions. An opportunity soon presented itself for attaining her objects by diplomacy. The Allies at first declared that the United States determined to take active measures against China in order to protect their commerce; and although Russia pretended to have no direct interest in the matter, she offered to join in the demonstration which the Powers were about to make, and sent Admiral Putiatine to Peking for that purpose.

Some negotiation then ensued, and a war was averted. Russia, and Putiatine, who had no wish to act a hostile part towards China, pretended to be most provoked at the non-arrival of his fleet, and continued negotiations on his own account. This contrived to do with the assistance of the monks belonging to the Russian religious mission at Peking, who had long been accustomed to use diplomatic functions in the carrying on of their religious duties. He managed matters so successfully that, when he followed the Allies to Tientsin without having taken any part in the war, he was the first to sign a treaty with the Chinese Government, and was accepted as a mediator between it and the Allies. He was then engaged in negotiations with the moderation of the Czar's Govern-

man who was much wroth which was China and the whole of the Amoor bank of the Gouri. Another time after, have territory to tion in all These two into one, burg'con Subsequent General Ig Putingine, were, want the 1st of Russian from at 624 regre to the Sea to the fort Japan.

All these Russ, as a drop of expenditure by using means of Chinese, a that Emulid which the her father, Pong, supposed aggressive frion' and the Her Tae-pags, ad as the p' regnate have born short distanc object of in th' imm of C'osa, her rapid ritory wo maritime of Japan, at 17 mo unliking in the no, sufficed, excoimpen further as formed at thirty shi while vi and admim de rem c'os fraudul escaped. The ey, Putingine the Japan, even that the Russ. This acts lang' and burgo ex the countu not to pr shan be more effe her gratia a commu occupies Strit of of Japan, ad as a m need fear by the siz which loc contains school of Russ led by Russi w' it the ming to be h' the' n' a pleas gra' nallu t' of the time eve of the frim th' m' m'ors l' w' m' m' the' en'avo at'ns of cures of this on "the di frim' d'nsy of the W' h'ate pen de n'ad'ns perhaps we have

(From

The I was at fin r'p'ules l'ng lang' se'ous o'j'men' ev'pend' m'ch i' h'ye be l'ad an ad'ed res- o'f its th' organis' U'war' ken a and th' col ar' m'ny s' l'ie, s' of the a broad n' H'ary c' m'ly be b'ne b' vidu'ent l'at new h' con'ced t' order t' is one which a t' treat' e' d'ure t'ay wo t'ou, l' r' Some caused Russell's in Cab' his bes' remou' May.

WHAMPOA

HONGKONG.

WHAMPOA.

WHAMPOA.							
SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & REG.	TONS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENT.	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTIES.
Ann Lucy	Wad e	A. bk.	270	Apr. 30	Augustine Heard & Co	N. York	
Belted Will	Locke	B. sh.	612	May 2	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Envoirrich	Jenkins	B. sh.	810	May 7	Holiday Wise and Co	For Charter	
Coral Nymph	Winchester	B. sh.	724	May 7	G. L. Livingston and Co		
Peersfoot	Carlin	B. bk.	459	Apr. 29	J. Matheson and Co	London	Early
cho Gungadhar	Stratton	B. sh.	515	May 1	Matheson and Co	to dock	
ch	Stanley	B. bk.	369	Apr. 28	Oxford and Co		
traville	Bureau	Fr. bk.	460	May 2	Solaro and Co	Havana	Coolest
John Milton	Pirone	B. sh.	611	May 2	G. L. Livingston and Co	London	
Long-Alo	Westcott	B. sh.	186	Apr. 17	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	London	
Laurel	Moore	B. sh.	588	May 1	W. Lewis and Co	Early	
ile	Johnston	A. bk.	633	Jan. 25	Oxford and Co	Laid up	
Jotrollet	Hoglund	Sw. sh.	201		Arneinan and Co		
Wentzin	Stadenburg	B. sh.	195	sept. 18	Adam Scotland Co	For Sale	Laid up

AMCY.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENT	DESTINATION	INTERNAL DISPATCH
active	Pesson	Fr.bk.	148	Mar. 4	Pasedag and Co		
tainier's Pride	Hudson	B. sr.	150	Feb. 20	Boyer and Co		
uba	Hannan	Am.bk.	300	Feb. 22	Kleinmann and Alisch		
herese Auguste	Anderson	Dan.bk.	340	Feb. 22	Pasedag and Co		
uba Rozario	Antoneaga	Sp. bg	354	Feb. 17	Brown and Co		
uba Constanta	Butron	Es.pbk	203	Feb. 18	Ala owen		
feil	Bre.sr.		149	Feb. 3	Pasedag and Co		
hoeteraca	Hata	Du. sh.	749	Mar. 3	Order		
uba	Delange	B. bk.	381	Feb. 24	Order		
herese Auguste	Preller	Au. sh.	162	Mar. 2	Pasedag and Co		
ictoria	Hutchinson	Am.bk.	450	Feb. 8	Order		
Villy	Bohket	Dre.sr	270	Feb. 5	Pasedag and Co		

SHANGHAI

Skipper's NAME	Captain	Place & Rio	Tons	DATE OF ARRIVAL	COMMISSIONER OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED DISPART
Charles Craig	Leveson	B. bk.	467	Apr. 13	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Johna	Russell	B. bk.	438	Aug. 23			
Anderson	G. sh.	803	Apr. 27	Dent and Co			
Andersella	Williams	B. sh.	877	Apr. 6	Frazer and Co		
Luck	Lorenzo	B. sr.	145	July 21	F. F. Cama and Co	Laid up	
Cluptio	Harvey	B. bk.	311	Apr. 23	A. R. Tibby and Co	Newchwang	Immed
Gardner	Garner	B. bk.	410	Apr. 23	Murjan, Hubner & Co	Chefoo	Immed
George Cannock	Harris	B. bk.	414	Apr. 23	Mast		
Winevere	McLean	B. sh.	467	Apr. 19	Jar. Matheson and Co		
Isabella	Capper	B. sh.	1050	Apr. 1	Russell and Co		
John San on, Jun.	White	G. sh.	724	Apr. 6	Frazer and Co		
Robert Rostay	William	Am bk.	511	Apr. 23	Kussel and Co		
Andrews	Andrews	B. sh.	598	Apr. 26	Frazer and Co		
Retrei	Lewie	B. sr.	267	May 31	Frazer and Co	Laid up	
Home	Bryant	B. sh.	1244	Apr. 23	Borneo Company		
Andia	Carr	B. sh.	394	Apr. 23	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Rebalgan	Lewis	G. sh.	1171	Mar. 23	Blain, Tate and Co		

FUHCHAU.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTIES
Said	Keay	U. S. B.	863	Apr. 30	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Shuman	Downie	B. S. B.	687	Apr. 9	Holliday Wise and Co		
Strick	Beegert	B. S. B.	309	Apr. 21	Jar. Matheson and Co		
Trudeau	Gibb	B. S. B.	431	Apr. 21	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Valon	Nunn	S. S. B.	796	Apr. 21	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Velenia	Kundon	U. S. B.	887	Apr. 23	Russell and Co		
Varia	Reiston	B. S. B.	144	Order			
Vernon	Ree	S. S. B.	928	May 1	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Verona Star	Johnston	B. S. B.	562	Apr. 27	Order		
Vernia	Innes	B. S. B.	709	Apr. 19	Birley and Co		
Vernia	McKinnon	B. S. B.	707	Apr. 23	Stirling and Co		
Vernia	Nustard	B. S. B.	915	Apr. 24	Girly and Co		
Vernia	Olive	B. S. B.	286	Order			
Vernia	Bowes	B. S. B.	497	Apr. 10	Silverlock and Co		

H. B. M. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Corn,	Store ship	—	—	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Shanghai.
dventure,	C. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddell	Japan
Agerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	80	Lieut. Rucker	Chefoo
rgius,	pad. stm. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
anterer,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Singapore
arrota,	se. stm. corvlt.	21	400	Capt. Boys	Shanghai
asilisk,	pad. stm. sloop	3	400	W. N. W. Hewett V. C.	Hongkong
ouner,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	—	Hongkong
nstarad,	gun-boatt.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
ockchaer,	gun-boatt.	3	60	Lieut. J. M. Dayrell	Nippoo
onmorant,	sc. st. gun. va.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Broad	Japan
ore,	sc. at. gun-v.	4	200	Comr. A. G. R. Roe	Singapore
amandel,	sc. at. tender	—	150 J. S. Compton	—	Hongkong
quette,	gun-boatt.	3	60 J. W. Reed	—	Swatow China sea
rake,	gun-boatt.	3	60	Lt. Hunt	Hongkong
irra,	gun-boatt.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Japan
lamer,	gun-boatt.	3	60	—	Hongkong
roester,	gun-boatt.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Swatow
crashopper,	gun-boatt.	3	60	Lieut. G. Patterson	Amoy
ardly,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Kiukiang
laughty,	gun-boatt.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Swatow
lavock,	gun-boatt.	3 Z	60	Lieut. Luard	Foohoo
lesper,	store ship	4	150	Stiff Com. Thain	Sailed for Amoy
escent,	gun-boatt.	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Chefoo
amiy,	gun-boatt.	3	40	Lieut. Stokes	Amoy
even, Steam Ordinary,	gun-essel	1	80	—	Hongkong
amilia,	sc. st. desp. ves.	—	7½ B. B. Stuart	—	Hongkong
Melville, Naval Hospital,	hospital.	—	—	Rt. Bernard, M.D.B.A.	Shanghae
Possom, Tender to H. M. S. Princess Charlotte,	gun-boatt.	3	60	Lieut. St. John	Swatow
Daprey,	s. g. vessel.	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Japan
e'lorus,	sc. stm. corv.	21	400	Capt. Haswell	Japan
Perseus,	sc. at. sloop	17	200	Comr. Stevens	Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	receiving ship.	12	200	Capt. M. S. Noloth	Hongkong.
Princess Royal Bear-					

MACAO.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENT	DESTINATION	INTERIOR DEPARTURE
Asia	Timosey	It. sh.	819		Order		
Antora	Widdegott	It. sh.	1000		Order		
Latona	Bacelo	Sp.str.	1640		Landation and Co	Havana	
C. Casour	Landshy	It. sh.	1400		Canevaro and Co	Callao	
Colombo	It. sh.	705	Apr. 2	De la Jara, Matheson & Co			
Condance	Joilbo	Fr. bk.	350	Apr. 13	Order		
David	Barbeton	Fr. sh.	427				
Delores Ugarte	Olano	Fr.sh.	1200				
Peru Santos	Catonelaja	It. sh.	765	Dec. 9	F. de C. and Co	Callao	Coole
G. van der Beck	Waleg	Du. sh.	1240	Feb. 28	Siemens and Co		
Julian	Souza	Pr. sh.	834	Feb. 27	F. Othenheim		
Lima	McNhard	It. bk.	285		Captain	Callao	Early
Malaspina	Nuez	Sp.str.	700	May 12	Spanish Consul		
May Goddard	Nouhuja	Au. bk.	812	Apr. 1	Ragnay and Co		
Nubna	Hager	M.w. str.	338	Apr. 28	Don Ruben and Co		
Orizaba	Wilmot	F. bk.	335	Mar. 14	F. A. da Silva		
R. Porto Longo	Profumo	It. bk.	800	Feb. 2	Aramburu		
Tremela	Lander	Fr. bk.	371	Jan. 21	L. Marquez	Coolest.	
Via. Canning	Shannon	Si. str.	550		Chinese		

MANILA

SHIPS' NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES	DESTINATION
Adolfo	Spanish barque	494	Smith, Bell and Co	London
Asencion	Spanish barque	428	N. Luna	"
Arrellana	Spanish barque	428	Smith, Bell and Co	uncertain
Her Majesty	British Frigate	1170	Smith, Bell and Co	"
Manila	Spanish barque	428	Holliday, Wise and Co	"
Ben Shah	British Frigate	808	Smith, Bell and Co	"

RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tons	Horse-power	Owners or Agents
Fams	British	Lefevre	90	110	H. & W. Dock Company Ltd.
Pelaseen	"	Mason	255		Hongkong & M. Shipbr. Co., Ltd.
Pine Dart	"	Ganning	420		Do.
Kim Shan	"	Haakell	550		Do.
Kia Kiang	Amer.	Taylor	1065		Russell and Co
Lavin	British	"	59		Achong <i>Laid up</i>
Sir J. Josephine	"	Duncan	69		Achong
Spark	Amer.	Fells	140		Thomas Hunt & Co.
Flymouth Rock	"	Newton	2380		Russell and Co.
White Cloud	"	Barrol	380		Hongkong C. and M. Co., Ltd.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain	Owners
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Althman	P. & O. S. S. N. Steam Co.
John Adam	"	B. bk.	319	Buncecomb	D. Saxon Sons and Co.
Trandulia	Macao	P. bk.	340	Marques	L. Marques Cillao Early
Mahamouda	Poh-chau	B. bk.	299	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Ann Welch	Shanghai	B. bk.	941	Romney	Augustine Heard and Co.
Snipe	"	B. sh.	592	Kepnell	F. Francke Caman & C
Vesta/Whit	"	B. sh.	427	Lowrie	Captain Lever
Lady Hayes	"	B. bg.	384	Puttbridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	"	B. bk.	473	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
Pathinder	Ta-kau, Formosa	D. sh.	352		Jardine, Matheson & Co
	"	B. bk.			Dent and Co

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